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GENEALOGICAL FRAGMENTS

THE SINCLAIR AND FEAKE FAMILIES

BY

J. J. LATTING

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## GENEALOGICAL FRAGMENTS.

SINCLAIR.

When the ship *Charles*, belonging to Margaret Philipse, sailed from Amsterdam, in Holland, in the month of June, 1679, on her return voyage to New Amsterdam, freighted with a heavy cargo and a large number of passengers, including the two Labadists, Jasper Denkers and Peter Snyter, then on a missionary journey to the New World to discover a retreat for their sect, she had among the sailors young Robert or Robyn Sinclair, "a Scotchman by birth, from the Orkneys, and a Presbyterian by profession." He appears to have been on familiar terms with the passengers, and is particularly noticed by the Labadists in their Journal, in which they speak of him as the "best" of the persons with whom they made the voyage.

He was, probably, one of the Sinclair family of the Orkneys or Orcades Islands, descendants of the Earls of Orkney. (Playfair's *Brit. Fam. Antiq.*, Vol. 8, p. 188.)

On Sunday, the 16th July, 1679, while the vessel was lying in the harbor of Falmouth, in England, they relate that "Robyn" took them ashore at their request, to the Presbyterian Meeting at that place, which they "left quite satisfied with the Zeal of the preacher."

They arrived in the harbor of New York on Saturday, the 23<sup>d</sup> of September, 1679, and the Labadists, leaving their property on the vessel in the care of their young friend Robyn (Sinclair), went ashore. For his urbanity and politeness to them throughout the voyage they express their frequent grateful acknowledgments.

It appears that when, on the 25<sup>th</sup> of October following, the ship sailed from New York on her voyage back to Amsterdam, young Sinclair went with her, and the Labadists entrusted him with their letters and a copy of their Journal to be conveyed to their friends in Holland.

We have no further authoritative report of him until the record of his marriage with Maryken Duycking in the Dutch Church, at New York, on the 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1683, in these words: "*Robbert Sinclair, j. m. van de Orcades en Maryken Duycking, j. d. van N. York.*"

It is to be noticed that on the above-mentioned voyage of the *Charles*, Evert Duycking or Duyckinck, came as her "Dutch Mate." He was the son of Evert and Hendrickje (Simons) Duyckinck, and was returning from Amsterdam, where he had been for some time a resident, and where he married, bringing with him to New York, his wife and two young children, whose names, however, are not there given. Maryken or Maria Duycking, who married Robert Sinclair, less than four years subsequently to the above voyage, was a younger sister of the "Dutch Mate, Evert." Sinclair evidently continued to "follow the sea" as a profession. From the year 1684 he is styled *Captain*, in the public records. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 1691, he makes a disposition in the interest of Governor Leisler, in which he is described as "of the City of New-York, in America, Commander of the ship *Resolution*," and he makes oath that he had been "an inhabitant of the said City about nine years." Doc. His. of N. Y., Vol. II., p. 402.



He had issue by his wife, Marritie Duycking :

- i. Hendrickje, bap. July 6, 1684.
- ii. Jacobus, bap. Sept. 30, 1685.
- iii. Evert, bap. Oct. 30, 1687.
- iv. Anna, bap. Feb. 1, 1691.
- v. Robert, bap. Aug. 27, 1693.
- vi. James, bap. April 21, 1695.

Of these children all died young, except his daughter Anna, who subsequently married Charles Crommelin, and was the great-great-grandmother of the late Hon. Gellian Crommelin Verplanck.

By the census of the families and domestic households of the inhabitants of the City, taken in 1703, it appears that his family then consisted of " 2 males, 1 female, 1 child, 1 negro, 1 negress, and 1 negro child." Valentine's His. of the City of New York, p. 359.

Robert Sinclair died in the year 1704, and left the following will :

*In the name of God, Amen.*

Be it known and manifest unto all People that I, Robert Sinclair, of the City of New York, Marriner, being at this Present very sick and weak in body, yet in the perfect exercise of my reason and understanding, considering the frailty of this present life, the certainty of the death, and the uncertain time and hour thereof, have thought fit to make and ordaine, as I do by these presents make ordaine and declare this writing to be my last free and uncontrouled will and testament, hereby revoaking annulling and making void all former wills or testaments by mee heretofore made, willing that these presents shall only be of force after my decease.

Inprimis, Recommending my immortal soul into the merciful hands of the most high God, my Creator, hoping and only trusting for mercy and the pardon of my manifold sinns and transgressions in and thro' the meritorious death and passion of the blessed Son of God, my Saviour and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, and my body to the Earth, there to be decently interred according to discretion of my Executors hereafter named in hopes of a blessed Resurrection at the last day. And as for the disposition of what temporall estate, the Lord of his mercy has been pleased to bestow upon me, my debts and funeral expenses first paid and satisfied, the same is to be disposed of in manner following. I give and bequeath all my estate both reall and personall none in the world excepted or reserved to be by her used possessed enjoyed and disposed of, as unto my dear and entirely well beloved wife Maria Sinclair shall seem meet, hereby immediately after my decease vesting my said wife in free and peaceable possession and seizin thereof without any contradiction of my heirs or any of them, with full power and authority to sell alienate, dispose and convey any part of all my reall Estate as shee shall seem meet, and this to continue dureing she remains my widow, and her conveyance or conveyances for all or any part of my reall estate after my decease, by her to be made and executed during she remains my widdow shall be good and effectual in the law to make an estate of inheritance to y<sup>e</sup> party or partyes purchasing the same from her against my heirs or any of them forever. But in case my wife should remarry, my will and pleasure is that in such case my wife shall before the consummation thereof my wife transport and make over the one half or full moiety of all my Estate both reall and personall unto my only daughter Anna procreated by my said wife to be held used and en-



joyed by her and her heirs forever, and the other half to be and remaine unto my said wife and her heirs and assigns forever : and in case my said daughter should at such be yet in her nonage or unmarried, my wife is to give security for the performance thereof when the child comes of age or be married : but in case my said daughter should dy in her nonage or unmarried, in such case my will and pleasure is that all my estate reall and personall shall be forever inherited by my said wife, if she be then alive, she paying within one year after my said daughters decease unto the Corporacon of the Dutch Reformed Church of this City of New Yorke for the use of the poor of the said Church the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds good and lawful money of this Province. And in case my said wife should dy my widdow, then all my estate shall immediately devolve unto my said daughter Anna her heirs and assigns forever, and if such case my daughter should then dye in her nonage, then all my estate shall be inherited by the parties hereafter named, that is to say, one half thereof to my wifes Cozin Evert Duyckinck, my wifes brother Garret Duyckink, my wifes sister Beeltje the wife of Jan Byvanck deceased, her children, my wifes sister Sytie, the wife of Peter Daihe, the children of my wife's sister Aeltie deceased, the wife of Tobias Ten Eyck deceased for one half in all my reall and personall estate, then in being to be divided amongst them or their children in their respective parents' stead, and their assigns forever in equal shares and proportions, reserving only that Garret Duyckinck or his children are to have a double portion out of the same. And the other half of the said Estate reall and personall I give in such case unto the Corporacon of the Dutch reformed Church of this City, with the condicon that if any of my brothers children should come here out of Scotland, the said Corporacon is to pay to him or them, the one half or moiety thereof in Current money of this province.

*Item.* If my daughter should dy in her nonage, my wife being my widdow or remarryed, she is to inherit all my Estate reall and personall, paying the one hundred and fifty pounds aforesaid to the Corporacon aforesaid in wh<sup>ch</sup> case my wife being my widdow or not, she shall have full power by will or otherwise as she shall think fit for ever of all my Estate, reall and personall to dispose, but with this express condition that such as she shall give my Estate to be and are obliged to pay unto the Corporacon of the Church aforesaid for the use aforesaid the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds more with a Twelf moneth next after my wife's decease as aforesaid.

Lastly, I do hereby nominate and appoint my wife Maria, my brother in law Garret Duyckinck, and my friend William Jackson of this City to be the only and sole Executrix and Executors of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand seale in New York this fourth day of August in the third year of her majestie's Reign Annoq<sup>ue</sup> Dom. 1704. ROBERT SINCLAIR. [L. S.]

Signed sealed and published as the last will and testament of Rob<sup>t</sup> Sinclair in the presence of the word (dispose) on the last page, line sixth, word the fifth being first interlined. Leerdert Huygen de Kleyn, Hendryck Kenner, Jacobus Vanderspeigel, Abrah<sup>m</sup> Gouverneur.

(Proved Oct. 8, 1704).

Maria or Mary (Duycking) Sinclair, widow of the above Robert, survived



her husband many years, and died in the latter part of the year 1736, in the 77th year of her age. She left a Will and Codicil of which the following are copies.

*In the name of God. Amen.* this twentieth day of July one thousand seven hundred and twenty one. I. Mary Sinclair of the city of New York, Widow and Relict of Robert Sinclair late of the city of New York marrenner, being in good health and of sound and perfect mind memory and understanding (thanks be to God for the same) Considering the uncertainty of Life and certainty of death do make and declare this my last will & Testament in manner & form following First. I recomend my soul in to the hands of Almighty God, trusting threw the merriits of my savour Jesus Christ to inheritt Eternall Life. and I comett my Body to the Earthe to be desently buried at the discretion of My Executors hereafter named. and as to what Estate it hath pleased God to bless me with. I give devise and bequeath the same in manner following First. I do will order and direct that my Executors hereafter named and the survivors and survivor of them shall during the time of the natural Life of My daughter Hanna Crommeline now wife of Charles Crommeline of the City of New York. Merchant Lease & Lett out to ffarme all and singular My Housen Lands & real Estate within the City of New York Lying to the North & south sides of Queene street & abutting upon the wharfe or harbor of the said Citty the rents and neet Profitts of the said housen and Lands so Leest as aforesaid (needfull repairs and Taxes deducted) I give and & Bequeath to my said daughter Hannah Crommeline during her naturall Life for her maintenance and support to be paid personally to her annually by my Executors as the sumes comes to their hands, and in case my daughter Hanna shall incline to Live in one of the said housen instead of receiving the rents and neate Profitts thereof my will is that My Executors Grant her the same for such time as she shall think fitt and in case my said Daughter Hanna and the children gotten betweene them be under age then I do will and Direct that the Before mentioned neat profitts of the said Housen and Lands be paid by my Executors unto My said sonn Charles Crommeline untill the yongist child shall attain to competent age or happen to Marry, he giving them proper Educating & maintenance and then I give devise & bequeath the said Housen & Reall Estate to & amongst all the children of the Body of my said daughter Hannah Lawfull Begotton and to be Begotten Either by the said Charles Crommeline or any other Husband Their heirs & assigns forever to be Equally divided Amongst them share and share alike and if but one child then to such child his or her heirs and assigns forever. Item I will order & direct that my two woman slaves called Catto and Juja and Copyin the son of my negro woman Juja together with the children which both my said negro woman doe gett & procure shall serve my daughter Hannah during her natural life, & if my son Charles Crommeline shall survive her serve him my said son untill my grandchildren shall attain to Competent age or happen to marry when I give devise & bequeath the said negro woman slaves with all the children they shall procure to and amongst all the children of the body of my said grand Daughter Hanna lawfully begotton as aforesaid their heirs and assigns to be equally divided amongst them share and share alike. Item I give and bequeath unto my soninlaw Charles Crommeline the sum of Eight hundred sixty nine pound. Principall money which he is justly indebted to me by severall Bonds to-





gether with all the interest thereon already Expired or hereafter to be Expired. Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Hanna Crommeline the use ware & service of two silver muggs, nine silver spoons, one silver porringer, one great silver server one small silver Tankard one silver Tea pott one gold chaane of five strings One neclase of Large Perls, one large Diamond Ring one gold Watch, one Pictor sett in gold, One pair of gold Ear Rings with Leargé perels set in them. One gold ring with a read stone, one silver porringer with a cover *One silver Tankard whereon my husbands Coat of Armes stands Ingraved* One silver powder box, one silver pepper box, One Dutch Testament with gold claspes, One gold cross laid in with Pressious stones One silver Becker, One small Dutch Bybell with silver Claspes and silver chain, One silver sugar Box, One gold Girdell Buckell one silver salt celler, One silver muster pott & muster spoon, one gold hair needell, one neclase of Pearls of five strings and gold Lockitt, with all my household goods wearing apperrell, bedding sheets Pillebares Linnen & woolling. Provided that my son in law Charles Crommeline before the delivery of all the before mentioned severall and respective parsell of Plate neclases, rings watch Jewells Books household Goods apparell Bedding Linnen and wollen by my Executors to my said daughter gives such satisfiatory security, to my said Executors as they shall think fitt and proper that all the before mentioned several and respective parsell of Plate neclases, Rings watch Jewells Books household goods apparell Bedding Linnen & woollen shall bone fide be delivered at such times as by this my will is directed to my hereafter mentioned Grandchildren to whom the same shall severally be given devised and bequeathed, I do then after the decease of my daughter Hanna give devise and bequeath to and amongst all the children of my said daughter Hanna lawfully begotten & to be Legotton to be Equally divided between them share and share alike the before mentioned two silver muggs nine silver spoons, one silver Porranger one great silver server, One small silver Tankerd, one silver Tea Pott and gold chain I give and bequeath after the decease of my daughter Hanna unto my granddaughter Mattie Crommeline the before mentioned neclase of large pearles & pear of gold Earrings with large pearles sett in them unto my grandson Daniel Crommeline the large diamond Ring unto my granddaughter Anna Crommeline the gold watch, Unto my grandson Robert Crommeline the Pictor set in gold & gold ring with a read stone I give & bequeath unto all & Every of my hereafter named grandchildren as they & Every of them shall respectfully attaine to competent age or happen to marry as followeth, viz unto my grandson Daniel Crommeline the before mentioned silver porringer with a cover, Unto my grandson Robert Crommeline the silver tankard whereon my husbands Coat of Armes stands Ingraved Unto my granddaughter Mattie Crommeline the silver powder box, the silver pepper box, the Dutch testament with gold clasps & gold cross laid in withe pressious stones. Unto my granddaughter Elizabeth Crommeline the silver Becker the Dutch Bybell with silver clasps & cheane the silver Sugar Box and gold girdell Buckett, Unto my granddaughter Anna Crommeline the silver salt celler the silver muster pott & spoon, the gold hair neadell and neclase of Pearls of five strings and gold Lockett. Item I give and bequeath after the decease of my daughter Hanna to & amongst all the children of my said daughter to be Equally divided amongst them all my before mentioned household goods & my apparell, Bedding sheats pillebares Linnon & Woolin I will that the



same shall be divided amongst my granddaughter in such manner as my daughter Hanna before her decease shall think fit & Expedient. And all the rest residue and remainder of my Personall Estate not already otherwise by this my will given devised and bequeathed consisting in moneys bills Bonds Book Depts rents or any other ways its my will my Executors hereafter named shall put out to interest on good security at their discretion and shall receive and call the same in and put out again on security at their Discretion and the interest or other profits or benefitts thereof I will & order my Executors to be paid by them as the same shall come to their hands personally to my daughter Hanna Crommeline for her better maintenance and support for and during her natural life, and if my said son in law Charles Crommeline shall survive my said daughter and the children procured between them be under age then its my further will that my Executors shall pay the said Interest or other profits or benefitts unto my son in law Charles Crommeline untill ye youngest child shall attain to competent age or happen to marry Provided he maintain my said grand children credibly according to my Estate give them Education accordingly, and in case my said Executors shall judge my said son Charles Crommeline to be wanting in the maintenance and Education of my grandchildren pursuant to the directions of this my will & Testament then it is my will and Direction that my said Executors doe retaine in their hands all the said Interest Profitts and Benefitts for the clothing and Education of my said grandchildren pursuant to the Direction of this my last will & Testament, but in case of ye death of my said son & daughter the child & children then being under age or unmarried, I do order that all the gifts grants & bequests by this my will severally to them given devised and bequeathed bee taken care of by my Executors hereafter named for the use & benefit of the said children untill they shall respectively come to competent age or be married and in the mean time my said Executors out of the rents Issues and Profitts thereof do carefully breed up & Educate the said child or children in the best manner according to his her or their respective portion & Estates, and after the decease of my said daughter Hanna I do give devise & bequeath all the rest residue and remainder of my personall Estate put out at interest withe the Interest Profitts and benefitts thereof to and amongst all the children of the body of my said daughter Hanna lawfully begotten and to be begotten either by the said Charles Crommeline or any other husband if she should survive him their heirs and assigns to be Equally divided amongst them share and share alike Provided that out of the said moneys the sum of fifty Pounds be in preference allowed unto my grandson Daniell Crommeline and no more except what particular Legacy or Legacies and bequests I shall at any time hereafter give & bequeath to any of my grandchildren or any other person or persons Either by word or writing in the presence of two credible witnesses and such Legacie & Legacies and Bequests I desire and Direct may be Esteemed as part of this my will and paid and delivered by my Executors herein named to such Legacie or Legacies as if the same had been inserted in this my present last will and in case any of the children of my said daughter Hanna shall happen to dye in their minority and unmarried then I will that the share & portion of all my said Estate before to him her or them giving and devised shall go to and be divided between the survivor & survivors of them their heirs and assigns forever. And lastly It is my further will & I do hereby Declare that in case my said daughter Hanna shall dye having no issue of her Body



and that the said Charles Crommeline shall then be living, then all my Estate aforesaid shall go to & amongst my brother & sisters children that shall then be living and the said Charles Crommeline their heirs & assigns Equally to be divided between them share & share alike, And I do ordain constitute and appoint my Trusty & Loving friends Samuel Bayard, John Crooger & David Provoost Junior of the City of New York Merchants to be Executors of this my last will & Testament with full power and authority to the survivor of them by and with the consent of my daughter Hania if living under his hand & seal to constitute & appoint Either one or two Executors to assist him as Executor or Executors of this my last will and Testament, who shall have the same power & authority as if by me appointed & named in this my last will. And I give & bequeath to Each and Every of my Executors in this my last will named the sum of fifteen pounds current money of the Province of New York, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time before made Declaring this to be my only will & Testament, and no other. In witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand & seal the day and year first above written

MARYA SINCLAIR [L S]

Signed Sealed Published & declared in the presence of us who subscribed our names in the presence of the Testatrix, the Interlining of the words (and receive & call the same in and put again on security at their Discretion above the Twenty sixth line was made before sealing—Also the words or any other person or persons) above the thirteenth line were made before sealing.

THOMAS GRANT, ABRAHAM LEFFERTS, RICHARD V. DAM JUNIOR

#### CODICIL.

*Whereas*, I Mary Sinclair of the City of New York widdow did heretofore make my last will and Testament in writing duly executed, and to which these presents are annexed and therein did give sundry legacies and bequests, and did also appoint Samuel Bayard merchant and David Provoost Junior deceased together with John Crooger Esq<sup>r</sup> Executors thereof, and he the said David Provoost being so deceased and the said Samuel Bayard having declared himself unwilling to take the charge of an Executor upon himself and I having also since the execution of my said will purchased a lot of ground from one Nicholas Brower and Jannitie his wife situate and being in the East ward of the City of New York as by their Deed thereof to me bearing date the first day of April One thousand seven hundred and twenty six describing the particular bounds limits and courses thereof may more fully appear relation being thereunto had, and I not having disposed thereof by my said will have therefore thought fitt by this codicil among other things to dispose of the said lot of ground as follows that is to say I do here by direct will and declare that my Executors hereinafter named and appointed do demise and to farm lett the said lot of ground so as aforesaid by me purchased from the said Brower and that they yearly and every year pay and deliver the rents issues and profits thereof to my daughter Anne Crommeline the wife of Charles Crommeline Merchant for and during the term of her natural life and at and immediately after her death I do hereby give devise and bequeath the one full moiety or half part of the said lott to wit that part which fronts Ryder



street unto my loving grandson Charles Cromelin Jun<sup>r</sup> son of my said daughter Anne Cromelin and to his heirs & assigns forever and the other full moiety or half part thereof to wit that part which fronts Orange street. I do give devise and bequeath unto my loving granddaughter Anne Cromeline and to her heirs and assigns forever, but in case they or either of them should happen to die in the lifetime of their mother Anne Cromeline or should die under the age of twenty one years after their said mothers death then and in such case only and not otherwise I do give devise and bequeath the part or share of him or her so dying unto and among all the other children of my said daughter Anne Cromeline as they shall respectively attain the age of twenty one years Equally to be divided between them share and share alike. Item I do hereby give unto Each of my daughter Anne Cromeline's children, by name Daniel Robert Charles Mary Elizabeth and Anna when they shall respectively attain the age of twenty five years or marry the sum of one hundred pounds current money of New York over and above what I have before given them in my said will which sum of one hundred pounds I will and devise my Executors to pay unto each of them out of my personal Estate as they shall respectively attain that age or marry as aforesaid. Item as to that part of my will which appoints Samuel Bayard and David Provoost Jun<sup>r</sup> deceased two of my Executors I do hereby revoke annul and make void the same as if it had never been and do further will and direct that the said John Crooger be continued an Executor thereof, and also doe hereby Constitute nominate and appoint my good friend Christopher Banker of New York Merchant and my grandson Daniel Cromeline together with said John Crooger to be Executors of my said will and desire that these presents be accepted deemed and taken and do declare the same to be part of my said will as fully and amply as if the same had been particularly set forth and inserted therein In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Twenty third day of September One thousand seven hundred and thirty

MARYA SINCLAIR [L S]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Jos Leddel, Ebenezer Grant, Abraham Lodge.\*

(Will and codicil proved Dec. 16, 1736.)

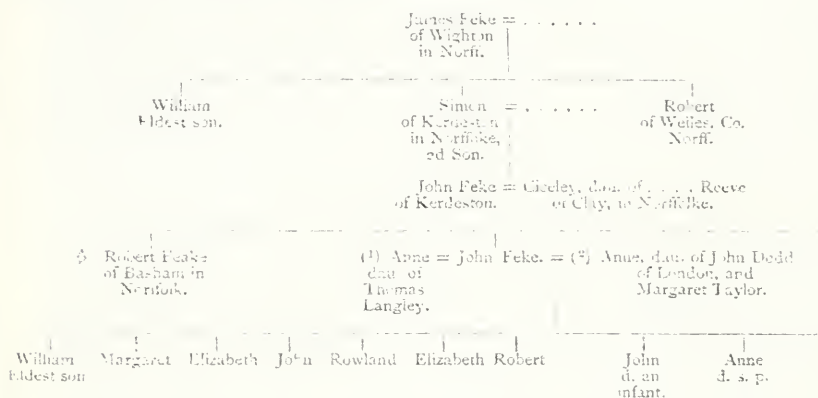
\* The above Wills and Codicil are literal copies of the originals remaining on file in the Surrogate's office, New York.





## FEAKE.

Of the origin of the three individuals, ROBERT, HENRY, and TODIAS, bearing this patronymic, who were early immigrants to New England, we are left to conjecture, pointing with reasonable probability, however, to the family seated and flourishing for many successive generations at Wighton and adjacent places in Norfolk Co., England. Among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum [Vol. 1096. p. 119] may be seen the following pedigree of this family, from a visitation in 1664:



From other sources it appears there was a Parnell Feake, residing in London in 1593, who had children, William, James, Margaret, Judith, and Anne.

There was also a William Feake of London, goldsmith, whose wife was Mary . . . Will dated May 7, 1595. They had children, James, John, Edward, William, Mary, Sarah, and Rebecca. In 1617-21, there was a William Feake living at Stafford in Staffordshire, gentleman, son and heir of John Feak of London, deceased, who had for his *arms, sable a fess dancette, or, in chief, three fleurs de lis ar.*

1. ROBERT FEAKE came to Massachusetts Bay in the fleet with Governor Winthrop, in the year 1630. The earliest notice of him occurs in the journal of the Governor, detailing the particulars and incidents of a prospecting expedition made by him (the Governor) "and some company with him," on 27th January, 1631, when they "went up by Charles River about eight miles above Watertown, and named the first brook on the north side of the river (being a fair stream, and coming from a pond a mile from the river) Beaver Brook, because the beavers had shorn down divers great trees there, and made divers dams across the brook. Thence they went to a great rock, upon which stood a high stone cleft in sunder that four men might go through, which they called Adam's Chair, because the youngest of their company was Adam Winthrop. Thence they came to another brook, greater than the former, which they called Masters' Brook, because the eldest of their company was one John Masters. Thence they came to another high pointed rock, having a fair ascent on the west side, which they



called Mount Feake, from one Robert Feake, who had married the Governor's daughter-in-law."

The Governor's daughter-in-law here referred to was Elizabeth, the young widow of Henry Winthrop, to whom she had been married in England as recently as the month of April, 1629. She was the daughter of Thomas and Anna (Winthrop) Pones, of London, and consequently the niece of Governor Winthrop, and own cousin of her husband. When the latter, following his father, sailed from England in the month of April, 1630, he left her at Groton to come over subsequently with his mother—both then on the verge of maternity. Henry arrived on the ship *Talbot*, in the harbor of Salem, on the 1st of July, 1630, and, as the ancient family record states the circumstance, on the following day he went on shore with the principal officers of the ship, and "walking out to a place now called by the Salemites, Northfield, to view the Indian wigwams, they saw on the other side of the river a small canoe. He would have had one of the company swim over and fetch it, rather than walk several miles on foot, it being very hot weather; but none of the party could swim but himself; and so he plunged in, and, as he was swimming over, was taken with the cramp a few roods from the shore, and drowned."

His young wife, thus suddenly widowed, appears to have been highly esteemed by the Winthrop family, and was the object of their solicitude and continued interest in her welfare. William Coddington, who had accompanied Governor Winthrop to New England, having lost his wife, Mary Moseley, a few weeks after their arrival, returned to England in the spring of 1631. He was then only 30 years of age, and had proved himself one of the Governor's most trusted and efficient counsellors. The Governor, writing to his son John by the same vessel in which Coddington sailed, adds this postscript to his letter: "I hope the Lord hath provided a good husband for your sister Winthrop. Mr. Coddington is well affected to her. If he proceed, I wish you to further it: for he is a godly man, and of good estate." On his arrival in England he repaired to Groton, and Margaret Winthrop, the Governor's wife, writing to her son, John Winthrop, Jr., then in London, says: "I rejoice much to hear that Mr. Cottington beares such good affections to my daughter; I trust there will be a further proseedinge. I have heard him very well reported of to be a religious man and of good meanes. Mr. Wilson had some speech with me about it, and did very much desyre to knowe hir virtues. I gave her the best commendations that I could. I shall dayly expect his cominge: he shall be very welcome." In a postscript she adds: "As soon as I had written these, Mr. Cottington came to see us, but would not stay all night. He hath not yet made his minde knowne to my daughter, but is gone to Sudbury to Mr. Willson. I doe verily believe it will be a mach, and that she shalbe very happy in a good husband."

The aspirations for this "mach" were not realized. Mr. Coddington, the future Governor of Rhode Island, quickly found another wife, and Bessie Winthrop, the young widow, without a suitor, came over to New England, in the ship *Lyon*, Capt. Pierce, which arrived on the 2d of November, 1631, bringing also the Governor's wife and others of his family. Her marriage with Robert Feake must have occurred not very long after her arrival. It would seem this connection with the Governor's family quickly brought him into public notice. He was admitted a freeman of the colony in May, 1631, and on the 4th September, 1632, he was appointed



Lieutenant to Capt. Patrick, then chief military officer at Watertown and the neighboring settlements. He held this position until the month of March, 1636. He had his "homestall" in Watertown, and was grantee and owner of a number of plots in the same place. He held for several successive years the office of selectman of the town—one of the persons termed "freemen chosen to order all civill affaires of y<sup>e</sup> Towne." In 1634-35-36 he was a representative in the General Court from Watertown. On the 3d of September, 1634, he, with Capt. Underhill, Daniel Patrick, and others, were appointed by the General Court of Boston to fix upon the site for a fort on Castle Island in the Bay. He appears to have continued to follow the fortunes of Capt. Patrick, and in 1639-40 accompanied him on his removal to Connecticut. In the month of July, 1640, they united in purchasing from the native Indian proprietors and occupants all the lands between Asanuck and Patomuck Rivers, which subsequently constituted the town of Greenwich, Connecticut. Included in this tract was the neck of land called by the Indians, Monakewego, but which then was given the name, "Elizabeth Neck," in honor of the wife of Robert Feake, being declared in the Indian deed to be her "peticular purchase." It is said this purchase and settlement were made under the sanction and in the interest of the New Haven Colony; and the new comers had no sooner begun to erect their dwellings and establish themselves, than their doings were reported to Director-General Kieft at New Amsterdam, who forthwith issued the following notification and protest:

"I. William Kieft, Director General of New Netherland notify you, Captain Daniel Patterick, or whom it may concern, that this ground which you claim to take possession of, is within the jurisdiction of New Netherland, and belongs to their High Mightinesses; so that hereafter, you may not pretend any cause of ignorance. We order and warn you further not to attempt anything to the prejudice of their High Mightinesses, and in default thereof, we protest against all damages, losses and interests which may accrue therefrom.

"On the Island Manhattan, in Fort Amsterdam, Oct. 15, 1640."

The settlers promptly acknowledged receipt of this document, but challenged "clearer proof" that the land on which they lived was "States' land;" declaring they would "not do anything in the least which will contravene their High Mightinesses, the Lords States' rights to any lands of theirs in New Netherland."

Patrick and Feake persisted and continued for two more years in the occupation of these lands, uncertain, between the strifes of the English and the Dutch, which power to acknowledge; harassed and threatened meanwhile, by the treacherous Indians of the neighborhood, until they finally decided to put themselves under the protection of the Dutch. For this purpose Patrick attended in person at Fort Amsterdam and subscribed a declaration, "promising for the future to be faithful to the Noble Lords, the States, his High Mightiness the Prince of Orange, and the West India Company, or their Governor General of New Netherland, as all honest subjects are bound to be, provided they should be protected against their enemies as much as possible and should enjoy thenceforth the same privileges that all Patroons of New Netherland have obtained agreeably to the freedoms." This submission was signed by Capt. Patrick alone at Fort Amsterdam, on the 9th April, 1642, it appearing that his associate, Robert Feake, was then sick and could not attend so far from home in person,



although it further appears he had commissioned his wife, Elizabeth Feake, to act in his stead.

It is evident that the prestige of the Dutch arms, and the promised protection of the "States," proved but a sorry shield against the neighboring native tribes, who still had their habitations on the adjacent lands, and incessantly avenged their injuries, real or fancied, by their depredations and savage atrocities upon the settlers. These annoyances and dangers continued until they culminated in the final annihilation of the Indians on Strickland's Plain, in February, 1644, by a company of Dutch soldiers sent by Governor Kieft under the leadership of Capt. Underhill. More than a year prior to this date (in May, 1642) Underhill had become a resident of Stamford, adjoining the plantation of Patrick and Feake, and was now acting in the service of the Dutch in their encounters with the Indians. Patrick, who had been Underhill's early companion in arms, was ignominiously assassinated by a Dutch soldier, at the house of his friend, in the month of January, 1644. His death undoubtedly proved a serious loss to his co-proprietor in the Greenwich lands, and not unlikely precipitated the malady which a few years afterward terminated in his "*loss of reason*." In the month of October, 1647, we find him in Boston on the point of setting sail for England. What was the occasion or the object of this journey is not apparent. That it was necessary, perhaps compulsory, may be inferred from some expressions in a letter which he at that time wrote to his friends at Stamford in reference to the management and disposition of his estate in his absence, saying he "*reserved the whole propriety of his estate till he saw how God would deal with him in England*." How long he continued abroad is not known. That he had returned to Greenwich some time prior to the 18th September, 1649, is stated in a letter which Robert Husted and others, then residents at that place, addressed to the Dutch Governor, which is as follows:

"Right Honorable: We the inhabitants of Greenwich do make known & present your honor with a few lines, and to informe you with our fare and condition as followeth. Our neighbors of Stamford hath always desired and endeavored to depopulate this place of Greenwich, and to leave it without inhabitants, that so the proffit may re down to them selves as might be proved by divers instances; and now they lay hold upon a new occasion as we apprehend for such an ende Mr. Feke being returned again from Old England; they make use of his weakness and silliness to wring the land out of Mr. Hallett's hands; and they stand ready as we think to gain a grant from your honor for such a thing. But we hope your honor will seriously consider before they draw forth such a Bequest from you. We cannot see that Mr. Feake have any right to it, although he joined in the purchase. Yet the former Governor proceded against them and sent the vandragor and souldiers & required them to submit to the government or avoid the place. Mr. Feke always withstood it. Whereupon when the Governor required their answer, the Captain & Mrs. Feke submitted to them: she having full power of his Ward (or word). Whereupon the Governor judging him unfit to dispose a plantation gave the land to Mrs. Feke as her own for inheritance to dispose of as she preferred: and she have disposed of the land hitherto, and have given out Lots in her own name in fee, never contradicting it to this day. This therefore is our request to your honor, to maintain Mr. Hallett's right against them, & in his right,





ours; we having our land from her. If your honor conceive Mr Feake should be paid for the purchase, Mr. Hallett is willing to be covenanted to him for it. . . .

Robert Husted  
Richard Chable  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Sherwood  
John Coo."

Greenwich Sep. 15. 1649.

If Robert Feake of Greenwich be identical with the "*Robert Feake*" whose name appears in a resolution of the House of Commons, adopted on the 4th of March, 1649, approving and directing the issuing of a *pardon* to him and others, then he undoubtedly attained the object of his visit. But what the offence could be for which such pardon was sought is not stated.

What were the opinions of his fellow-townsmen respecting him at this period may be gathered from the following certificates, subsequently procured and used or offered as evidence in an action at law between Tobias Feake and William Hallett:

"This may certify whom it might concern respecting Mr. Robert Feeke sometime an inhabitant of Greenwich near Stanfort . . . that the said Mr. Feeke according to the best of our knowledge, being well acquainted with him in consequence of great intercourse with him, was a man whose God-fearing heart was so absorbed with spiritual and heavenly things, that he little thought of the things of this life, and took neither heed nor care of what tended to his external property. We moreover considered and regarded him as a man so unsettled and troubled in his understanding and brain, that although he was, at times, better settled than at others, nevertheless in his last years, and about the time he agreed with his wife, respecting the division of their temporal property, he was not a man of any wisdom, or capable of acting understandingly like any other man in a matter regarding his own benefit, profit and advantage. In like manner we testify that he, as yet on all occasions exhibited a more than ordinary respect towards his late wife, and that he in our opinion was more easily to be seduced by her to do whatever she wished than what was wise and reasonable in the opinion of a man who was *compos sui*, and as we say his own man

Witness

John Bishopp, =  
Rich<sup>d</sup>. Lawe,  
Francis Bell."

"I think it proper to add what follows, as regards myself individually, for said Mr. Feake living in my family. I could better see his moderation, or want of temper and divorce (?) by which I foresaw that his journey to Greenwich might perhaps tend to his prejudice. I advised him to the contrary, and he was willing to take my advice, but slipped in haste without my knowledge to Greenwich, and there did as appears. I and my wife were angry because he went away so far from his property: but he answered and seemed to be well satisfied by himself, giving out that his wife took the children, and therefore needed the property more than he, from which I concluded,—although what is drawn up in the agreement does not accord with what is reasonable,—he, nevertheless hath had regard to his children and their advantage, in leaving the property to their



mother, in which regard as aforesaid may perhaps be observed in a more divine sense that the children possess a natural and innate right to the property which belonged to their father, although it be that the father, through bad management suffers want. In short through the management or agreement, he became melancholy, and about fourteen days after was seriously ill, headstrong and crazy.

Witness

*John Bishop."*

The succeeding years of the life of Mr. Feake were to him a blank. The darkness which first overshadowed his mental faculties at Greenwich never passed till death came to his relief. He found an asylum in the house of Samuel Thatcher of Watertown, Mass., where he died in February, 1662. An Inventory of his personal effects, taken on the 18th of that month, may be seen in Vol. 1 of Wills in the Probate Office at East Cambridge. His interest in the lands and property at Greenwich had been entrusted by him, prior to his voyage to England in 1647-48, to his wife and to William Hallett. They appear to have sold and conveyed parcels of these lands to new settlers; but this region still continued to be the debatable ground between the two rival governments of New Haven and New Netherlands, and the fact that Hallett was found managing the estate in conjunction with Mrs. Feake was made the pretext and occasion of scandalous proceedings against them by the authorities of both powers — the Dutch setting and attempting to confiscate the property as within their jurisdiction, and the magistrates of New Haven pursuing them with the like rigorous orders and enactments, until they were compelled to abandon the settlement, whence they repaired with the children to Nameag (New London), under the protection of her brother-in-law and cousin, John Winthrop, Junior. Of the interest taken by the latter in the welfare of the family thus thrown upon his charge we have the evidence in the following correspondence with Governor Stuyvesant for the recovery of the property out of the hands of the Dutch authorities:

"Noble Sir.—I have requested this bearer Mr. Alcott to waite upon you to understand your pleasure concerning the Estate of Mrs. Feakes, who being come hither with hir children to inhabit, in respect of their reare relation to me, I am constrained to take such care of them as I can, but being in want of all necessities, they cannot possibly here have supplies; & therefore I am bold to request your favor that there may be such present supplies sent unto them out of the Estate as may prevent those inevitable wants which will otherwise necessarily fall upon them. How you will please to order the estate for the future, as they may have a comfortable living out of it, I request your speedy determination: If considering their residence here you please to remitt the estate over hither I will take the best care I can that it shall be justly disposed of by the direction of my father & the English magistrates according to the English lawes in that behalf; and because the land whereon they lived at Greenwich might add much to their comfortable supplies, if it were improved to the best & for some other necessary considerations, I earnestly request your favor for William Hallett that you will be pleased to grant him liberty to plant there according to an agreement made by Mr. Feakes with him, and to pass and inhabit within your jurisdiction, as he may have occasion which, if it may be obtained, I desire he may have it sent unto him by this bearer Mr. Alcott, by whom also you may please to cause the estate to be conveyed



hither if that be your pleasure. And what you shall be pleased to determine, in case Mr. Alcott should be hindered by the weather or other accidents from going as he intendeth & only these lines be some other way conveyed, I beseech you to certify your pleasure herein by some other opportunity. And if therein or any other way I may be serviceable to you be pleased to command,

Your Humble Servant

JOHN WINTHROP."

"Noble Sir,—I wrote to you in the winter by one Mr. Olcott, who promised me the delivery with his own hands. I desired him to repair to you to know your pleasure concerning the estate of Mrs. Feakes, but, this week, I understand that he went not onward of his intended voyage, but, altering his design my letters were not sent. I am bold therefore again to request your favour concerning hir and the estate that whereas *there was an agreement made with William Hallit for the managing of hir estate (which Mr. Feakes, before his going into England told me at Boston that he fully consented to, knowing him to be industrious and careful, which I find since her being here to be very true,)* that you will be pleased to let the estate be again returned into her hands, not knowing any other way how it can be improved to the comfortable *maintenance of hir and the children*, who for present for want of it are in a necessitous condition: and also that you will be pleased to grant him liberty to return again within your jurisdiction that he may gather up the scattered estate & *improve the land at Greenwich*, which may add much to their comfortable subsistence; which lisenze under your hand I beseech you to send by this bearer William Cooly, who intendeth shortly to return to me."

The privilege of their return to Greenwich was not accorded them, and Hallett, in the early part of the following year (1649), removed to Long Island—probably to Flushing—taking with him Mrs. Feake and her children. It is not unlikely this removal was at the suggestion of Winthrop himself, who at this time entertained intentions of settling nearer New Amsterdam. Lieut. George Baxter, writing to him from "Manhataes Isl: July the 15<sup>th</sup>, 1649, St. No.," thus addresses him:

"To my Honoured & Worthy Friend, Mr. John Winthrop att Pequotoh, or elsewhere.

Honoured Sr—Mr. Hallit being latilie heere, & understanding priuately from him of some speech you have had with him, aboute setting in this jurisdiction, you may please to understand & beleue that I shall readilie and cordiallie doe you what service shall lye in my power: & if you please to come in your owne person before winter, I doubt not but you will have such satisfaction to yo<sup>r</sup> content that you will be much incouraged to settle downe amongst vs. For myne owne pte. I ingenuoaslie protest your neighbourlie societie will be soe acceptable welcome unto me, that I shall leaue of my wandring thoughts and fix my station adiacent to you, in cause you settle amongst us: and beleue me, Sr, I haue some interest in a place not yet settled, being the same I had discourse formerlie with you aboute, it being uppon Long Isl: and soe commodious that I haue not scene or knowne a better, & shall most willinglie resigne you all my right & indeauour to pcure you such priuidges as you shall require.



Mr. Hallet hath granted him what he required, and by his encouragement I am bound to write unto you, desiring you will please in a line or two to certify of your instructions therein, and I shall rest

Your very assured friend,

GEO. BAXTER.

To this letter was appended the following postscript by Hallett:

"Sir:—My friend, after the enscaling hereof, I coming by accident aboute my occasions, he broake it vp & shewed me the contents, & approving very well of it, I can doe noe lesse but entreate you, before such tyme as you resolve vpon any other designe, you would please to take the paines to come heere; & I am of that opinio you will have such content to expectation & desire that you will settle heere, which will be much to the comfort of *your fore kinswoman & my selfe*. I understand likewise that in case those Indians that lived under you will come along with you, & under your government, you shall have sufficient to accommodate them, or any number of families you shall thinke meete. Through the Lords mercy, wee are all in good health. By the first opportunity I shall write to you. In the interim I must remaine your debtor for all your courtesies.

Your unworthy kinsmā,

July the 16<sup>th</sup> (49).

WILLIAM HALLETT."

Mr. Hallett's residence at this time was probably at Flushing. His purchase and settlement at Hell Gate were not made until 1652. Mrs. Feake and the children probably continued to constitute his household. At what date or where the death of Mrs. Feake occurred, we have not ascertained.

Robert Feake left issue, by his wife Elizabeth, the following children:

2. I. Elizabeth.
3. II. Hannah.
4. III. John.
5. IV. Robert, bap. in Dutch Church, N. Y., July 17, 1642.
6. VI. Sarah, bap. in Dutch Ch., N. Y., Apr. 14, 1647.

2. Elizabeth dau. of Robert and Elizabeth (Fones) (Winthrop) Feake, supposed b. at Watertown, about 1633, m. in 1659 Capt. John Underhill, then residing at Setauket, his 2<sup>d</sup> wife. She and her sister Hannah early attached themselves to the Society of Friends, and became active and zealous members of that religious sect. She survived her husband, who died at his residence in Killingworth (Matinecock), L. I., in 1672. She died at the same place in 1674-'75, and was buried in the ancient burial plot there, beside her husband, where a rude stone at her grave, with the initials E. V. rudely carved upon it, may still be seen.

#### Issue.

7. I. Deborah, b. Nov. 29, 1659, m. Henry Townsend, of Oyster Bay.
8. II. Nathaniel, b. at Oyster Bay, Feb. 22, 1663.
9. III. Hannah, b. Dec. 2, 1666.
10. IV. Elizabeth, b. July 2, 1669.
11. V. David, b. April, 1672.





3. Hannah, dau. of Robert and Elizabeth (Fones-Winthrop) Feeke, supposed born at Watertown about 1637, came with her mother and her brothers and sisters to Flushing about 1649: m. on the 7<sup>th</sup> of May, 1656, at that place, John Bowne, from Matlock, in Derbyshire.

He was, at this time, in the 29<sup>th</sup> year of his age, and his worth and personal attractions were such as to elicit the favorable notice and commendations of Capt. Underhill, then living at Southold, L. I., who, writing from that place under date of April 12, 1656, to John Winthrop, Jr., at Pequot (New London), thus acquiesced him with the new engagement: "*Sir, I was told of Elizabeth. If youa Febe is to be married to a perri fentiele young man of god a little of a leeli feture and god behaifer.*"

At an early period she had attached herself to the small Society of "Friends," who were then in the practice of holding their meetings in the woods. Her husband himself relates that on one occasion he went out of curiosity to look at them when assembled together, and was so powerfully affected with the beauty and simplicity of their worship that he invited them to hold their meetings for the future at his house. It was not long before he joined them himself, "not merely," as he states "from kindness and affection to his wife, but his judgment also was convinced of the truth of the principles they held forth." The history of his subsequent participation in countenancing and entertaining the Quakers, and of the persecution and banishment to which he was subjected in the years 1662-63, belongs more properly to his individual biography, and is only referred to here for the purpose of identifying the period during which he was separated from his wife and children. On arriving in Holland and gaining a speedy hearing before a committee of the West India Company, he was promptly set at liberty and reached his home, by way of Barbadoes, in the beginning of the year 1664. His wife now became more and more zealous in religious devotions, and, claiming to have "received a gift in the ministry," she, in the early part of the year 1675, left her home to pay a religious visit to Friends in Great Britain.

The celebrated George Fox, the first leading apostle and founder of the Society of Friends in England, had previously, in the year 1672, in company with other associates, visited this country, and had been a welcome guest in the Bowne family at Flushing. In his journal of this period appears the following entry: "From Oyster Bay, we passed about thirty miles to Flushing, where we had a very large meeting, many hundreds of people being there: some of whom came about thirty miles to it. A 'glorious and heavenly meeting it was (praised be the Lord, God!) and the people were much satisfied.'"

When Hannah Bowne arrived in England on this her first visit, he was absent from London, possibly during his unjust imprisonment at Worcester upon one of the numerous frivolous charges which the magistrates were then accustomed to employ for persecuting the members of this now rapidly increasing Society, accusing them of being fomenters of discord and disturbers of the public peace. In a letter which he addressed at this time to his friends in London, he thus commends her to their attentions:

"My dear friends, you may assist Hannah Bowne in her Journey to London & help her forward thither, for shee came from Long Island in New England to see me and friends."

"I desire thee and some of your woman's meetings to assist Hannah



Bowne when she goes beyond the sea, for she is an honest woman, and I know her well."

This visit was probably of short duration.

From her husband's journal we learn the date of her second visit, in which he records as follows: "The 22<sup>d</sup> day of the 3<sup>d</sup> mo. I went with my dearly belov'd wife on board Andrew Bowne's ship at Staten Island, bound for London. The 24<sup>th</sup> day in the morning, I took leave of my dear wife, and on the 25<sup>th</sup> she went to sea."

In a letter from Flushing, dated 18th of 3d mo., 1675-76. her husband thus addressed her:

"Dear heart, to particularize all who desire to be remembered to thee would be exceeding large: but this I may say for friends, relations, neighbors and people, the like largeness of love for one particular person I have seldom found amongst them, as it is for thee."

This letter is directed "To be left with John Elson, at the sign of the Peele, St. John street. For my dear wife Hannah Bowne, London, Old England, these."

In another letter, written her in the 5th month of the same year, he thus opens the prospect of joining her in England:

"My dearly beloved. I spake a word or two to thee before our parting, that thou mightest give me as clear an account as thou couldest make free to do, by writing of what might be in thy view as to thy travel . . . not knowing how it might be as touching myself coming over after thee. Which thing as I was in my work, was daily presented in my mind, until I could no longer delay to speak to *Frances* and my dear daughter *Betsey*, concerning their taking the charge of all my business and family, as which they were both very free unto. After to my aged father to know his willingness which was more than I could expect; so that it now rests on my mind more and more to hasten the despatch of all my summer concerns, and to settle all accounts, and to put all things in the best order I can, to be ready for the next good opportunity which may present: so if tidings of thy sudden return, or some other thing which I expect not, do not prevent, but the Lord make way for it, then I hope in the 10th month, if not before to be in London where I shall be glad to meet with thee. If the Lord so order it, and from thence to have thy company into my own country after which I know not but I may be free to accompany thee, if the Lord see it good till we come to our dear children again."

On the 31st of the 8th month in that year (1676) John Bowne left his home in Flushing, and arrived in London on the 13th of the 11th month. He joined his wife, then in Ireland, and accompanied her in a religious service in that island and through England and Holland. Returning to London, at the beginning of the winter of 1677, she was taken sick with a fatal fever, and died at the house of their friends John and Mary Elson, at the Peele Meeting Place in St John Street, London, on the 31st of the 11th Month (Jan'y), 1677-78. Her funeral took place on the second day following, and on the occasion her husband made an address to the assembled mourners, which was subsequently written out and recorded in the minutes of the meeting, as his "Testimony concerning his innocent wife and faithful yokefellow, as in the Simplicity of Truth it arose and was spoken amongst Friends when met together to accompany her body to the ground at the house of their dear friends John and Mary Elson at the Peel Meeting-place, London, 2<sup>d</sup> of 12<sup>th</sup> month 1677." By permission of Mr.



Jacob T. Bowne, of Glen Cove, L. I., a worthy descendant of these ancient Friends, who possesses a complete copy of this rare document, we subjoin the following extracts. Says her bereaved husband: . . . "I find myself—having this opportunity—mightily concerned to testify a little of the abundance that is in my heart concerning my dear and tenderly beloved wife, to whose charge I have not any thing to lay since I first enjoyed her company. To declare a little to you my friends—to ease my heart in this matter—when I first *heard* of her, before I knew her face, a true love was begotten in my heart towards her, and that from her childhood she sought after Heavenly things. Whose face, when I did behold it—as I may say it was outwardly *beautiful* and amiable; and so it hath continued unto me; and to all that truly knew her. She was very zealous for the Lord in what she knew in that day, and from the first closing with the thing I declared unto her, she hath been truly faithful unto me until her last minute: as I have often heard her say—the resolution of her heart and the bent of her spirit, was altogether to be subject unto me in all things, which for conscience sake she could do. . . . She was a true and tender mother to her children—(7 I hope are yet remaining of them)—her care over them was such that she would never consent to part with any one of them out of her family, except I could describe a place better for their eternal well being. But when the Lord laid it upon her, then she was truly willing to leave both her native country, her husband and children, and all her dear relations; and after some other difficult travels, she was concerned to see friends in the nation of England: which, being accomplished in an acceptable time she returned to my own dwelling, where joyfully she was received of all that truly knew her. But in a little while she declared unto me that when she was upon the seas, it was in her view that she must say: "Husband, I have come to see thee, but must not tarry," which came to pass in some month's time. . . . At the knowledge of which I could have freely given up all to have accompanied her; but . . . I was made freely willing to part with her, and remain at home with my little ones.

"But after some time the thing sprang in my heart to make preparation to come for England, and it was made truly easy to me that if the Lord required her traveling in these countries, that I should take the care of her, and accompany her if it were to the disbursing of half my outward estate. But when I came here I understood she was in Ireland, which place I expected I might find her, in which being accomplished, it lay upon her spirit to visit friends throughout all the nation, wherein I did willingly accompany her to a thousand miles travel; and afterwards came over to England into part of many countries in this nation—hoping when I came to London the Lord would make her way homeward—but a necessity was laid upon her of further travel in these countries. But it was much with me to press her so far as I durst proceed no further, but I gave up to accompany wheresoever the Lord might order her, which hath been through Holland, Friesland and as far as the City of Embden in the Low Countries which was the furthest place that stood in her view ere she went over. Through all of which I have a testimony in my heart, she was made serviceable for the Lord, and particularly at that City of Embden, having cleared her conscience to those that were convinced, and they from that established their meeting twice a week which had been long neglected. Through all which countries she was enabled to clear her conscience to them in their own language, in which she had been little exercised, ever



since I had the knowledge of her; after which being accomplished, returning for England, 'Now,' said she, 'if there was a ship at London, I am ready to return home.' 'Nay, my dear' said I, 'if there were a ship, I should not now carry thee at this season of the year.' 'O' said she, 'I would scruple no season, if it were the Lord's time.'

"Now, my dear friends, as the Lord has enabled me, have I in short given you this account for your satisfaction concerning her, though I am well persuaded it need not be spoke to many of you.

"And thus I can truly say, as I said at first, I have nothing to lay to her, and am satisfied in my own heart, that her garments are clean and without stain. A tender mother to her children, and faithful wife to her husband, and that which passeth all—*truly resigned up to serve the Lord to the utmost of her power*;—having truly denied all, parted with all, and forsaken all in answer to the Lord's requiring. And now to add a little for the sakes of those who are convinced of the truth to whom this may come—she was always diligent in what she undertook, ever shy of coming into debts, and always careful to answer engagements, and perform to every one the thing that was equal upon all accounts. Never willing to make use of things above her ability, but constantly minding that which was decent, comely and of good report amongst sober people; and when concerned in her family to exhort reprove or correct, it was done in tenderness, wisdom and Godly fear to the teachings of God's witness, and causing the stubborn nature to bow. She could always freely make use of what the Lord did afford her for the service of Truth and the friends thereof; never questioning but the Lord would take care of her and provide for her when she was concerned to leave all her outward acquaintance, and travel upon Truth's account in divers countries where she was a stranger. Always believing that the Lord would take away all scruples, remove all doubts that might arise in any of His faithful people concerning her. And in all the time of the weakness of her body, there was not the least appearance of any trouble upon her mind, and some of her last words to me were—"if the Lord should take me away, remember my dear love to all friends that are faithful, and to my dear children," and not long after she passed away without sigh or groan. Willing submission, faithful obedience, and loving praises be rendered unto God forever, sayeth my soul. Amen.

"And many friends being come together we had a precious meeting, before committing her body to the ground. And now it is the breathing of my soul to the Lord, that the residue of my lifetime here, *I may live her life*, and not only perform the faithful and true care of a loving father, but also keep the diligent watch of a tender mother unto and over our dear children. And so in true tenderness and brotherly love, I dearly salute all faithful friends to whom this may come, and bid you all farewell.

"Your friend and brother in the Truth

"JOHN BOWNE

"of Long Island, in New England."

She was interred in the "Friends'" burial-place in Chequer Alley, Bunhill Fields; but her grave is undistinguished by any stone or monument.

She had issue by her husband John Bowne the following children:

12. I. John, b. Mar. 13, 1656.
13. II. Elizabeth, b. Oct. 8, 1658.
14. III. Mary, b. January 6, 1660.





15. IV. Abigail, b. February 5, 1662.
16. V. Hannah, b. April 10, 1665.
17. VI. Samuel, b. Sept. 21, 1667.
18. VII. Dorothy, b. Mar. 29, 1669.
19. VIII. Martha Johannah, b. Aug. 17, 1673.

4. John Feake, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Fones-Winthrop) Feake, b. about 1638-39, m. 15th Sept., 1679, Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Prior, of Killingworth (Mainecock). He was associated at an early date with Capt. John Underhill and William Frost in the purchase and settlement of the Mainecock lands: was an active and prominent member of the Society of Friends, whose meetings for many years were held at his home. His wife died Feb. 25, 1701-02. He survived her, and died at an advanced age, in the month of May, 1724.

#### *Issue.*

20. I. Elizabeth, b. June 9, 1674.
21. II. Hannah, b. Oct. 6, 1675.
22. III. Mary, b. April 30, 1678.
23. IV. John, b. July 10, 1679.
24. V. Robert, b. June 22, 1683.
25. VI. Sarah, b. Feb. 17, 1685-86.
26. VII. Martha, b. Oct. 27, 1688.
27. VIII. Abigail, b. Aug. 7, 1691.
28. IX. Deborah, b. Jan. 5, 1695.

Henry Feake, (supposed) brother of Robert, first appears as an early settler at Saugus (Lynn), Massachusetts, in 1632, on the 14th May, of which year he is admitted as a freeman of that place.

In the month of April, 1637, he is one of ten men, all of Saugus (being the second named on the list) to whom leave was granted by the Court of Assistants, sitting at Plymouth, to form a new settlement below Plymouth, on Cape Cod Bay, and to take up sufficient land there for the accommodation of sixty families. The settlement was speedily effected and the place named Sandwich. Mr. Feake was probably married at this time, but the name of his wife has not been ascertained. He had a daughter Elizabeth, who, on the 24th of March, 1650, was married to Capt. John Dillingham, the 2d son of his friend Edward Dillingham, who was one of his co-associates from Saugus in the settlement of Sandwich.

He continued his residence in Sandwich till about the year 1652, when he joined a colony from New England, and, removing to Long Island, formed the new settlement near Flushing, to which the name of Middletury was given—subsequently and now known as Newtown. Accompanying him was also Lieutenant William Palmer, of Yarmouth, who had married his niece, Judith Feake, the sister of Tobias Feake.

I have failed to discover the time and place of his wife's death. This event must have occurred prior to 1654, for in that year he married, for his second wife, the Widow Johanna Wheeler. He is described as having at this time three children, while the Widow Wheeler had two by her first husband. The names of these children have not been discovered. It is not unlikely the families bearing this name, and now or recently residing in North Castle, Westchester County, may be descendants of these children



of Henry Feake, or of some of them. There was no issue of this second marriage.

Henry Feake, died at Middleburg (Newtown), in the latter part of the year 1657, having first made and published his last will and testament, dated 24th September, 1657, in the presence of John Moore and John Barker as witnesses. [See Dutch MSS. in office of Secretary of State, Albany, N. Y., Vol. VIII., p. 801.]

TOBIAS FEAKE was the son of James Feake, goldsmith, of London, born there about 1622. He was the nephew of Robert and of Henry Feake, and came to New England about 1638-9. He had a sister, *Judith* (probably) older than he, who subsequently married William Palmer, of Yarmouth (his second wife).

The earliest notice of Tobias Feake occurs on the 10th Dec., 1639, when he was in his seventeenth year, and (probably) residing with his married sister, Mrs. Palmer, at Yarmouth. They appear to have still held from the Company of Goldsmiths a leasehold, or some other interest, in the house and shop which was their father's, on Lombard street, in London; and at the above date, they, together with their uncle, "Lieut. Robert Feake of Watertown in New England, Gentleman," and Judith's husband, "Sergeant William Palmer of Yarmouth in New England," execute a Power of Attorney to their maternal uncle, Tobias Dixon, of London, to dispose of the above mentioned house and shop.

It was about this date that Capt. Daniel (Kirk) Patrick and Capt. John Underhill, having been deprived of, or having surrendered, their military commissions under the Massachusetts Bay Company, removed, with Robert Feake, to Stamford and Greenwich, in Connecticut. On the 20th of April, 1640, Capt. Patrick made a purchase from the Norwalk Indians of several tracts of land on the west side of Norwalk River, in and near the present village of Norwalk. Tobias Feake was present at the consummation of this purchase, and signs the Deed as a witness. (*Hill's Hist. Records of Norwalk*, p. 31). From this time he probably followed the fortunes of Patrick and of his uncle, Robert Feake, who, in the month of July following, made a joint purchase from the Indians of a large tract of land at what is now Greenwich, Conn., and there fixed their residence. The next allusion to him that we find is in a letter addressed by Governor Eaton, of New Haven, to Governor Winthrop, of New London, on the 21st of July, 1648, in reference to the domestic difficulties in the family of Robert Feake, then absent in England. In this letter "Toby Feake" is given as authority for denial of the unpleasant rumor industriously circulated respecting his aunt Elizabeth Feake and William Hallett.

Patrick had been assassinated in a quarrel with a soldier, at the house of Capt. Underhill, in Stamford, in the month of January, 1644, leaving a widow and several children. Governor Winthrop, in his History of New England, vol. 2, p. 151, speaks of her as "a good Dutch woman and comely." Her name was Annetje Aelbrechts (Albertse) Van Beyeren, daughter of Albert Bastiensen Van Beyeren, of a family of some credit and distinction, residing at the Hague, in Holland, where, it is presumed, she was married to Patrick some time during the period of his military service in the Low Countries in the army under the command of the then Prince of Nassau. At the time of Patrick's death she must have been somewhat the elder of young Master Feake, who had but just attained his majority. Be this as it may, her *comeliness*, and possibly her pecuniary



prospects, obscured or overcame all impediments and discrepancies of age, and she shortly afterwards became the wife of Tobias Feake, now grown to man's estate.

The actual date of their marriage has not been ascertained. It was probably before or about the time of his removal to Flushing, on Long Island, which, as is to be inferred from the statements in his Petition to the Lords Directors of the Dutch West India Company, hereafter mentioned, must have been in the year 1645. In the month of March, 1649, they are found residing together at Flushing. On the 31st of March, of this year, he binds his step-daughter, Annetje Patrick, to Cornelis Van Tienhoven; and, on the 14th of August, of the same year, Mrs. Feake gives to Adriaen Van der Donck, then "about to depart for Fatherland," a Power of Attorney to investigate the state of her affairs in Holland, and collect whatever may be coming to her. (Dutch MSS. in Secretary of State's office, Albany; Register of Provincial Secretary, Vol. III., p. 54.) From this time Tobias Feake apparently becomes an active and prominent participant in public affairs at Flushing. On the 26th November, 1653, he is a delegate from Flushing to a convention held at New Amsterdam to devise and recommend measures for the public security.

On the 10th December, in the same year, he is also the member from Flushing at a convention at New Amsterdam, to represent the state of the country to the authorities in Holland.

On the 23d June, 1657, he is one of the Commissioners appointed to protect the Town of Flushing against intrusions of Hempstead people.

In a Petition for compensation for his services, which he presented in the summer of 1663 to the Directors of the West India Company, at Amsterdam, in Holland, being then on a visit there, he represents that he had "served there (at Flessingin—in New Netherland) about 18 years as a volunteer in the service of the Company under the Director General Kieft," "in the war with the savages," "and again during the late English war," "so that he often injured the enemy by his prudence," "without receiving any reward whatever for these his faithful services." It is probable he never obtained the compensation sought. The Lords Directors enclosed his Petition to the Director General Stuyvesant, and wrote the latter from Amsterdam, under date September 21, 1663, as follows: "You shall further see from the enclosed Petition of Tobias Feeckx, an inhabitant of New Netherland, what he was soliciting, and as we do not possess any cognizance whatever of this affair, so we have remitted it to your Honor, to act in this case as you may deem proper."

In 1657, he was appointed Schout-fiscal (Sheriff) for Flushing, to succeed William Haller, who had been recently deposed from the same office by Stuyvesant, and fined and imprisoned, for entertaining the Rev. William Wickenden, of Rhode Island, allowing him to preach at his house, and receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper from his hands. This was at the memorable period when many of the Quakers, expelled from Massachusetts and driven out of Rhode Island and other places in New England, sought refuge from religious persecutions under the presumed more tolerant jurisdiction of the Dutch on Long Island. Governor Stuyvesant, in his blind obstinacy and narrow-mindedness, not comprehending the liberal and enlightened policy of the West India Company, as expressed in the rebuke they subsequently administered to him,



















